

ASSOCIATED PRESS
Leased Wire
DAY AND NIGHT REPORTS.
WEATHER FORECAST.
Unsettled tonight and Sunday;
colder Sunday.

EL PASO, TEXAS,
Saturday Evening,
October 18, 1913—12 Pages
TWO SECTIONS TODAY.

THE SILENT COUNTRY

Two Women Defendants
Take the Stand and Deny
Government's Evidence.

SOLDIER IS NOT
PUT ON THE STAND

THE United States vs. Fay Martin, Marjorie Campbell and Edward Otis, charging conspiracy to violate the white slave law, closed Saturday with argument by the attorneys for the government and for the defense.

Fay Martin, an inmate of a house of prostitution, Edward Otis, an ex-soldier, and Marjorie Campbell, proprietor of a house of prostitution in Silver City, N. M., are specifically charged with conspiring together with the intent to transport girls from El Paso to Silver City in violation of the Mann act regulating the interstate commerce in women for immoral purposes.

Fay Martin took the stand late Friday afternoon in her own defense. She was recalled Saturday morning by the government for cross examination and was followed by Marjorie Campbell in her own defense. Otis did not take the stand.

The two women and the ex-soldier were placed in jail Friday night, the Campbell woman protesting hysterically.

While the trial was in progress, the girls who were alleged to have been transported by Fay Martin remained in the grand jury room or in the hall. Two of the girl witnesses, Dollie Carter and Genevieve Hathway, wore big ribbon bows on their hair and were dressed alike in gray flannel waists, blue striped skirts and white petticoats. They appeared to be under 16, although they testified that they were 17 each. Anna Lee Minkus was the best dressed one of the witnesses. She wore a black and white striped silk waist, a stylishly cut skirt and a big blue hat with a red feather. She attracted the baby stare on the witness stand and talked with a decided drawl in answering questions.

Assistant district attorney Charles C. Cresson opened the argument for the government and was followed by C. McDonald, attorney for the Campbell woman. John T. Hill followed for Otis and Robert T. Neill and Judge J. L. Camp argued for the government while L. A. Dale closed for the defense.

Beats to Be Kept From Jail.

Marjorie Campbell, one of the white slave cases, had her cup of joy overturned and was followed by C. McDonald, attorney for the Campbell woman. John T. Hill followed for Otis and Robert T. Neill and Judge J. L. Camp argued for the government while L. A. Dale closed for the defense.

It is an unground rule of Judge Mazer's courts that all defendants in criminal cases be sent to jail when their trial extends over the night. The Campbell woman didn't know of this and almost fainted when the United States marshal informed her that she would have to go to the county jail for the night. She was dressed in an expensive night suit and kid gloves, she looked as if she was dressed more for a dinner at a hotel than for a night in a county jail. To add to her terror, two big black negroes, who had been seated behind her, were ordered to come to the back of her chair. "Don't take me to jail with these negroes," she cried in the abandon of her misery. "Can't you lock me up here—let me take a cab—anything but going down there with those men."

Is Not Taken With Negroes.

She was anxious to be taken to the jail, Rogers said she would not be taken with the negroes and that her attorneys must be consulted. Judge Cresson also instructed the deputies to arrange it so she would not have to be locked in a cell with criminals over night. This quieted the woman but she dabbed at her eyes with a fine linen handkerchief as she leaned on the three flights of steps leading to the street from the federal court.

Fay Martin, who had broken down at the noon recess when she saw the deputies placing handcuffs on the negroes, stood the trial bravely, although her eyes were red rimmed from the tears she was forcing back. The realization that she must spend the night in jail came to the two women soon after Judge Mazer had indicated that the government had not made out a case against Marjorie Campbell, and while he did not rule on it, he said he was under the impression that he would set aside a verdict of guilty if the jury returned one against her.

Suggests Dropping Five Counts.

This came up late in the afternoon (Continued on next page.)

REPORTERS IN DEFEAT FOR MILITANT

Conviction Abroad Bars Mrs.
Pankhurst From Entering
New York.

APPEAL IS MADE
TO WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant suffrage leader, who arrived here today for a lecture tour, was ordered deported by the immigration authorities within a little less than three hours after the vessel on which she came had docked.

The special board of inquiry which decided her case, voted not to admit her to the country under bond, but to send her back to France forthwith.

Appeal is Made at Once.

Mrs. Pankhurst's lawyer, Herbert Reeves, filed an appeal by long distance telephone with commissioner Caminetti and announced that the commissioner general would hear the case tomorrow.



MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST.

tomorrow. Mrs. Reeves said he would leave for Washington tonight, taking with him a copy of the minutes of the special board.

Pending decision by Mr. Caminetti, Mrs. Pankhurst's lawyer, who was his client admitted to this country under bond so that she may be able to fulfill her engagements to speak at Madison Square garden tomorrow night.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the New York woman who was charged with having been Mrs. Pankhurst's host, was prepared to give bond up to \$100,000 for Mrs. Pankhurst's good behavior while in America.

Under the ruling of the special board she will not be permitted to enter the United States until she has been deported, unless the board finds her case is one of the authorities at Washington.

Barred By Conviction.

Mrs. Pankhurst's board of inquiry was ordered under section two of the immigration laws. This section provides for the exclusion of persons convicted abroad of a crime or crimes involving moral turpitude. The board held that Mrs. Pankhurst was guilty of such a crime, and that she was barred from entry into this country.

The board also found that Mrs. Pankhurst had been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, and that she was barred from entry into this country.

She was arrested in London, moved with unexcused delay. She was interrogated by immigration inspectors, and was found to be guilty of a crime involving moral turpitude, and that she was barred from entry into this country.

The board also found that Mrs. Pankhurst had been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, and that she was barred from entry into this country.

Her examination by this board lasted little over an hour and she was not allowed to be accompanied by counsel.

Mrs. Pankhurst told the immigration officials that her purpose in coming to America was to advocate the militant method for obtaining suffrage, but she was not to be admitted.

Abandoning Hunger Strike.

The best suit of rooms at the detention station was observed at Mrs. Pankhurst's disposal, pending the outcome of her appeal. This time, however, when he was detained here last summer.

When Mrs. Pankhurst was turned to her lawyer and the four women who had waited for her, she announced her intention of beginning a hunger strike to compel the authorities to release her.

Instead of the ordered lunch, chicken soup and sandwiches, Mrs. Pankhurst saw sandwiches again, and she said she had not been given a fair hearing, inasmuch as her lawyer was not present.

Postpone Mrs. Meeting.

The big meeting of welcome which local suffrage leaders planned to give Mrs. Pankhurst tomorrow night, at Madison Square garden, was postponed today until Monday night, in order that Mrs. Pankhurst's status might be fully determined.

Drumming Action of Board.

Mrs. Pankhurst was bitter in her denunciation of the action of the board. "I think the minds of the members of the special board of inquiry were made up before they heard me," she said. "Who did it? Who is responsible for the action taken by the board in ordering me deported? I am of the opinion that it was done by our political opponents on the other side."

**CAMINETTI WILLING
TO EXPEDITE APPEAL**

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Immigration commissioner Caminetti said today that he would expedite the appeal of Mrs. Pankhurst's case would be considered by the immigration bureau and that it would be necessary to have the "actual physical records" in Washington and consider the case in the regular way.

Officials of the bureau said they would consider the appeal tonight or tomorrow or at any time the papers (Continued on page two.)

STRIKES IN COLORADO GUARDS INCREASED TO MAINTAIN ORDER

One Striker Is Killed, Two
Wounded, and a Deputy
Shot in Colorado.

GUARDS INCREASED
TO MAINTAIN ORDER

TRINIDAD, COLO., Oct. 18.—Twenty-five armed guards were today added to the force at Forbes, the coal camp, 10 miles north of here, where yesterday one striker was killed, two wounded and a deputy sheriff shot in a pitched battle between strikers and deputies. A machine gun was fired into the strikers' camp, quickly ending the battle.

R. E. Bradley, the wounded deputy, is in a serious condition in a local hospital. Quick prevails this morning at Forbes. No arrests have been made.

Strikers Are Released.

Twenty-one strikers, held in the county jail for picketing at the McLaughlin mine, were released this morning at the request of general manager J. E. McLaughlin, who caused their arrest. Five strikers had been released previously and five are still held for carrying concealed weapons.

Strikers Start Battle.

The battle began when strikers are said to have fired into the mine camp at Forbes. Bullets struck about the tipple house, around which women and children were gathered. A group of mine guards made a sortie to repel the attack, but were beaten back. Mine superintendent Nichols then called for aid from Trinidad. Sheriff Gisham immediately ordered his 10 mounted deputies to the scene. Five strikers had been released previously and five are still held for carrying concealed weapons.

Notable Decrease in Ohio.

One of the first states to organize a fire preventive association was Ohio and within two years a noticeable decrease in the number of fires could be traced directly to its work. One of its distinct lines has been to secure the cooperation of the board of education in providing a course of primary education in the public schools as to the causes of fire, how to guard against them, and how to hold them in check while awaiting the response of the fire department. Many of these children are of foreign descent. Their parents are unable to read the English language and thus are rarely familiar with the printed fire regulations. Talks are given by competent firemen in which the alarm is sounded, explained and the uses of the small fire extinguishers found in most public buildings are explained.

Fight at Close Range.

The deputies arrived at the tent colony from a direction opposite to that of the Forbes mine, and as they entered the opening of a canyon, which led to the colony, they were made targets of rifle fire. The fighting was at close range than had been any of the battles which previously occurred between strikers and guards.

Early during the engagement, after the arrival of the deputies, Bradley was shot while firing from a horse. Immediately the strikers were vindictive by the loss of their comrade, pressed harder upon the strikers. The automobile carrying the machine gun was turned with its rear toward the strikers' camp, and a hail of bullets was hurled into the tent colony and at the strikers between it and the guards.

The fire from the machine gun became hotter and the strikers retreated hastily to their tent.

Puts Dynamite Near Fire; Asks \$10,000 in Damages

Julian Cordona says that he was not skilled in the use of dynamite when he placed a number of sticks near a tent prior to the burning of it. That was on December 15, 1911. Friday afternoon Cordona filed suit in the 31st district court seeking the Franklin Line and Stone company to pay him \$10,000 damages for injuries resulting from the explosion of the dynamite.

The plaintiff alleges that he was in the employ of the defendant company as a laborer. He says that he was ordered by P. E. Fick, foreman at the time, to place dynamite near the tent to dry it out. The foreman, he alleges, should have known that he was not skilled in the use of dynamite, as he was employed only as a simple laborer.

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STORIES IN WAYS TO PREVENT FIRE

National Fire Protective As-
sociation Urges Formation
of Local Organizations.

PREPARES CIRCULARS
AND URGES CLEANUPS

(By Frederic J. Haskins.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—According to the opinions of experts, fully one half of the fires in the United States are either due to preventable causes, or could have been checked before any material damage had been done if the proper means had been provided. Consequently fire prevention assumes a more important place in the minds of those who have given attention to the subject, than the means of protection after the fire has been allowed to make headway. If no fire is started no protection is required. In many parts of the country fire prevention organizations are springing up. A number have been organized under the auspices of state or municipal governments. The National Fire Protective association now has an active committee devoted to the organization of State fire prevention associations. Such organizations cooperate with the state fire marshal, with work shops and factories and also with the state board of health, in securing interest in all measures calculated to prevent the starting of fires.

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DEPUTES ARE NOT HELD FOR "INSULTS"

Lawmakers Arraigned on
Political Charges Are Lib-
erated in Mexico.

RODOLFO REYES NOT
GIVEN HIS LIBERTY

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The charges entered against the deputies today were all for political offenses designated by the law as rebellion, sedition and "insults" to important public functionaries.

Ten of the deputies, against whom there was said to be insufficient evidence, were released today. The others had been previously set at liberty.

Rodolfo Reyes is Held.

It was expected yesterday that Rodolfo Reyes, formerly provisional minister of justice, and Jorge Vera Estanol, formerly provisional minister of public instruction, would be released, but they were among those kept in charge.

The sensational arrest of the deputies on October 10 was a sequel to the signature of resolutions demanding an investigation into the disappearance of senator Lombrera, and warning the provisional president that if he did not guarantee their immunity from arrest they would hold their sessions somewhere else.

Intervention Favored.

"That the United States must act to put an end to the impossible conditions constituting a daily menace to the lives of their nationals," was the opinion expressed by several of the diplomatic representatives who assembled for an informal conference in the German legation here Wednesday. Among those who attended were the ministers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Austria and Norway.

No definite plan of action was agreed upon, but the situation was discussed at length. None of those present would discuss for publication what took place but it has become known that intervention by the United States was regarded by a majority of the diplomats as the only solution for the problem.

Spanish Minister Weeps.

Senor Coloman y Coloman, the Spanish minister, is said to have wept as he spoke of the Spaniards who had been killed or injured in Mexico during the revolution. M. Le Faivre, the French minister, in his speech, was inclined to put the blame for Mexico's predicament upon the Washington government. Sir Robert Carr, the new British minister, declined to express an opinion upon the wisdom of intervention.

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